

U-BOAT LEAVES CREW IN PERIL

Sinks Steamship and
Makes No Provision
for Safety of Men.

London, May 13.—The British ship *Galgate*, sunk on May 6, was sent to the bottom by a torpedo from a German submarine, the British Admiralty announced this evening. The submarine did not provide for the safety of the crew, the statement declares, and thirteen men who were in one of the *Galgate's* boats are still missing. The statement says:

landed at Brest. Another boat, with thirteen men, is still missing. According to the mate's deposition, the ship hoisted to when signalled to abandon ship. The submarine made no provision for the safety of the crew, which was compelled to embark in boats and exposed to great risk from high seas."

Dispatches on May 8 from Brest, France, reported the sinking of the *Galgate*, a vessel of 2,631 tons, by a submarine and the arrival of twelve members of the crew at the French port.

The British steamer *Eretria*, of 3,464 tons gross, has been sunk, Lloyds shipping agency announced this evening.

then attacked the captain with cutlasses, forcing him into a small boat. The blazing petroleum not destroying the *Harald* quick enough, the ship was sunk by gunfire from the submarine.

BERNHARDT SEES WAR FRONT

Actress Gives Six Performances in Three Days for Soldiers.
Paris, May 13.—Sarah Bernhardt returned to-day from the front, where she gave six performances in three days to the soldiers.
"Nothing could be more moving," said Mme. Bernhardt, "than playing before such heroes. It was the incomparable event of my life. The warmth and heartiness of their applause was most touching."
"I was delighted with my trip. I even persuaded General B. to take me to a place near Font-a-Mousson, which is usually bombarded by the Germans."
"The general refused at first, but then consented, saying: 'Since you insist, very well. You are worthy, madam, to be at the post of danger.' I regard that as the highest compliment that has ever been paid to me in my whole life."

War's Gulf Still Too Vast to Span with Peace Talk

Germans, Unshaken, Lead Allies in Preparing for Four Years' War—Plan New Blow Against Russia to Retrieve Verdun Failure.

By J. L. GARVIN.

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(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, May 13.—Events have more than confirmed a view stated with emphasis in my dispatch to The Tribune six weeks ago. The present prospects of peace, despite the recent flurry in Washington, are in the category of the non-existent, like snakes in Ireland. The only gain is that the belligerents, through the public utterances of their statesmen, have made the first distant approaches to practical discussion.

But as every well-informed person knew beforehand, the standpoints declared are separated by a gulf as unbridgeable as the Atlantic. Others of us can already make a serious attempt to come to close quarters with the realities of the subject.

First let me distinguish between the immediate position and the changes which six months or so may bring about. There is no room whatever for false optimism or premature hopes. There is no basis for any useful intervention. Humane souls throughout the world may ache for peace, but words, however moving, and feelings, however gracious, are impotent.

Balance of Battle Still Unsettled.

The balance of battle must first be altered. Millions of men must be stricken. Hundreds of thousands must die. The problem is grim and forbidding, apart from all artifice of statecraft or preliminary manoeuvring for ultimate diplomatic positions. Immense things depend on the coming fortunes of war during mid-spring and harvest.

At the beginning of June the struggle will have lasted twenty-two months. August will open the third year of war. By then, for good or ill, all the rest will be clearer. Let no one be too sure yet that there will not be a fourth year of war.

At the same time surprises before 1917 are not absolutely excluded. As Thucydides said long ago when his unfortunate experiences as a general had prepared him to be the greater historian, war is ever the last thing to go according to programme.

As the Germans thought they could take Verdun, so they believe they can break the Russian front by new "hammer-blows," to use a favorite word in their noisy vocabulary. Until coming events have written their comment on that belief, no further light will be thrown upon the duration of the war.

Kitchener's Prophecy Verified.

The great question, let me repeat, is whether peace may not be made in spite of all before the end of this year, or whether the alternative of carrying the struggle into the fourth year may not have to be faced by the Allies. It is likely that the psychological moment in this respect will be reached about the time of the American Presidential election.

But it is probable that even then the gulf between the rival standpoints will have narrowed enough for a bridge to be thrown across. The Allies can only get their declared terms by fighting—never by indirect factors, much less by negotiation, no matter how skilful and persuasive. Apart from Lord Kitchener's general opinion, thrown out at the beginning, there is no reason why the European conflict, like the American Civil War, should not last longer than three years.

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The Germans are making every preparation to stay the three years' period. They assuredly mean to face another winter. In these circumstances, the Allies will have to decide

whether their best chance of hastening a bearable peace is not to make it unmistakably clear that they are resolved and able to fight four years or longer if necessary.

Germans Still Have Advantage.

Just as the Germans still have the military initiative, so they have taken the lead in showing that all present negotiation is impossible. The first thing to reckon with, then, is the existing state of the Teutonic mind.

The Germans have by no means abandoned their dream of supremacy. They imagine that their struggle has inconceivably proved them to be, what they thought themselves beforehand, the greatest race in the world. They believe they possess the mightiest national organization yet conceived and one that cannot be equalled for generations by any other people. If they cannot now achieve their full triumph at one sweep, they still hope to achieve it by stages. This war cannot create the complete fabric of world empire, but may still be made to lay firm foundations for the future.

Speculation like this may perhaps seem wildly fantastic to most American readers, but it is the common talk of men like Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who not merely interpret the philosophy of German Imperialism but the actual mind of the German governing classes. Chamberlain in his recent writings thinks it unquestionable that Germany during the twentieth century will become more and more dominating in power and thought.

For different reasons the Slavs and the English-speaking peoples, Americans and British alike, are still believed by the Germans to be fundamentally incapable of organization. Nor, it is thought, will Germany ever have to face, when she fights again, any such formidable combination as the present Grand Alliance.

Double Lesson of Verdun.

This is the general state of mind amongst those in Germany who still have a practically absolute control of the fighting, industrial and educational system.

These ideas are as yet supported, as I have indicated, by deliberate military calculation. Before this year's campaign is fought out Germany will not abandon the hope of sufficient victory. We must understand that that reckoning how the chief enemy is to be brought to a more manageable frame of mind.

The Germans hold that the lesson of Verdun works both ways. Since the end of 1914 their Higher Command has worked on the definite view that their western front could not be broken. They are more than ever convinced that they cannot be driven out of Belgium and France by force of arms—or at least not this year or within the period of a three years' war.

The Germans believe—as I have taken particular care to explain in previous dispatches—that they can drive back the Czar's armies still further this year—next year perhaps further again. Even if they cannot, they reckon that they can bribe Russia permanently in the Baltic and contain her land forces

by lines drawn from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Then they still think it just possible so to order matters in the Ottoman dominions as to arrest or regulate the Grand Duke, and to neutralize the British forces.

Hope for French Weakening.

This military federation of empires from Hamburg to Bagdad would be more and more consolidated and everywhere the Allies would be met by the impregnable power of the modern defensive. Everywhere they would dash away their surplus in frontal assaults until, through disproportionate losses, their surplus had ceased to exist. Long before then—to pursue this unflinching investigation of the enemy's plans in the spirit that efficient thinking in war demands—France would be worn out. The break-up of the Grand Alliance would begin.

All this must be remembered before Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech upon peace terms can be understood. It was not a parley but a challenge.

There was a tendency amongst some eminent critics on the Allies' side to regard the German Chancellor's speech as an utterance in the familiar spirit of the Oriental huckster who, knowing he will be beaten down, demands at the outset three times as much as he expects and five times as much as he will take.

There was no doubt a latent element of that kind in Herr Bethmann's speech, but it was not the main thing.

German Expansion Not Abandoned.

Germany proclaims her scheme of permanent expansion east and west because she thinks the results of the coming campaign may go far to make that scheme good. The pretensions are serious, and the governing classes—the Chancellor is only their mouthpiece—think it altogether premature to abate them.

What are the pretensions, considered in detail? Belgium is to become an economic annex of the Central League. The Baltic provinces as well as Poland are to be formed into buffer states under German control, but in some manner otherwise undefined.

Russia is to be thrust further away from the present German frontier. The pan-German dream is to become a reality in the shape of a military and commercial federation stretching from the North Sea across Austria, the Balkans, and nearer Asia. That federation, commanding its own food, cotton and copper, would be economically self-sustained and with 200,000,000 of inhabitants would become not only an unconquerable but an irresistible organization.

Although there is no comfort in the life of the masses in Germany there is sustenance. That will not diminish until Germany's military sphere can be contracted. The conditions that have been borne for nearly two years can be borne much longer. If Germany cannot get her indemnities in territory—directly or indirectly controlled.

Then, for the present, is the German programme. It shows, I think, why all discussion of peace is utterly

DELBRUECK, BLAMED FOR FOOD RIOTS, QUILTS

Berlin, May 13 (by wire)—Dr. Clemens Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, has resigned.

The Overseas News Agency says that Dr. Delbrueck's resignation is due to ill health. He is suffering from diabetes.

Clemens Delbrueck has been Minister of the Interior since July, 1914, when he succeeded Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, present German Chancellor. In the last few months he has been attacked in the German newspapers on account of the food situation.

futile in advance of the present campaign. It shows also why the Allies must brace themselves for still greater efforts before they can come in sight of any tolerable peace, even upon their minimum terms.

The Allies cannot reasonably expect to break the Germans in the west until that front they have a general superiority of more than two to one, enabling them to employ a local superiority of nearer five to one in the sectors chosen for the offensive. Pending that, however, they have enormous opportunities. Everything depends upon the Russian forces holding substantially as firm as those of the Franco-British.

It will be enough for Russia in the next few months to maintain her present lines and to rush on the reequipment which will provide a colossal increase of her present numbers and munitions. If that factor alone continues to work unchecked the transformation of the existing position in Europe will come, however long delayed.

New Effort in Balkans.

That prospect once in sight, France will hold on to the bitter end and arrangements will be made to save her from exhaustion. Britain can meet the submarine campaign not only by developing her naval activities but by building on a far larger scale new merchant tonnage.

There is another factor and one of extreme importance. The Allies, including Russia, have in the Balkans, Egypt and Asiatic Turkey nearly a million men hitherto employed in dispersed, dragging, disconnected operations.

The Allies will be tested just as was the North in the American Civil War. If this year they meet the Germans everywhere as at Verdun, they will only require fibre and tenacity afterwards to make their triumph complete enough to include even the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine for France. They can do it if they are thoroughly prepared to fight, if needs be, into the fourth year.

Will they have the resolution and resource? I think they will have both.

For Monday, May 15th—Featuring Gowns

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Exceptional Sale of

Women's Gowns—At Reduced Prices

About 150 Women's High Class Gowns taken from the regular stock, suitable for Afternoon, Evening and Dinner Occasions. A magnificent variety of styles.

28.00

Formerly sold at 50.00, 60.00 and 75.00

No Exchanges or Credits

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

Announce An Important Suit Sale Monday

To Close Out Entire Reserve Stock

375 High Grade Tailored Suits

Suitable for Women and Misses
Formerly sold at 29.75, 35.00 and 40.00

18.50

Styles, make, materials and linings represent the usual
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s high standard of quality.

In addition will offer

250 Higher Cost Tailored Suits

Women's and Misses' High Cost Suits, consisting of some of this season's best custom tailor models, of superior fabrics.

25.00

Formerly sold to 48.00

Women's Coats

Half and Full Silk Lined, of Serge and Gabardine, semi-fitted, belted and flare models; also practical Coats of Tweed mixtures.

18.00

Special

Women's Silk Coats

For Afternoon and Street Wear in correct fashion developments, of Silk Poplin, Charmeuse, Bengaline, Taffeta and Brocade Chiffon.

25.00 35.00 45.00 59.75

Women's Sport and Street Coats

Street Coats.....	19.75	25.00	35.00
Motor and Travel Coats.....	16.75	25.00	29.75
Sport and Outing Coats.....	16.75	25.00	35.00

Sale of Women's Separate Skirts

150 Women's Separate Skirts, of Russian Cords, wool finish Pique and self-striped Gabardine; several attractive open front Sport models.

3.95

325 Women's Separate Skirts, of Awning Stripes in blue and white, green and white, rose and white, also brown and white.

5.00

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York

Forty-third Street

Women's Seasonable Tailored Suits, Coats and Wraps

Will be available Monday, at the following advantageous prices:

Utility Coats

for motoring and street wear, developed in tweeds, checks, wool and silk jersey,
at \$16.50

Tailored Suits Greatly Reduced

for street, sport and dress wear, made of serges, gabardines, plain and novelty checks, hair line stripes, mohair, taffeta, faille, silk and wool jerseys; formerly from \$29.50 to 195.00,
at \$21.00, 25.00, 30.00 to 95.00

Dressy Silk Coats

very striking models, some in straight lines, others full flare with belt effect,
at \$28.50

Women's Smart New Mid-Summer Apparel at Attractive Prices

Women's Cool Summer Dresses, of cotton crepe, tissue, gabardine, linen, plain and embroidered voiles, nets and laces,
at \$5.25, 7.50, 10.00 to 19.75

Women's Charming Walking and Sport Suits, made of crash, French and ramie linen, ratine and striped mohair,
at \$16.50, 19.75 and 29.50

Trimmed Millinery

UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Smart Seasonable Hats

to make room for the new mid-Summer models. Included are Copies of Imports and our own creations for sports and dress wear, repriced in two groups
at \$10.00 and 15.00

The new warm weather models now shown comprise chic effects in Georgette Crepes, Colored Lawns, Silk and Satin Combinations, trimmed with novel Paris conceits in Feathers, Flowers, Fancies, etc.

Summer Blouses

For Women and Misses are here in both imported and American models, showing the newest style variations in materials and colorings.

VERY SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Entirely New and Smart Styles

in crepe de Chine and Georgette;
also Lingerie models,

at \$5.00

Women's Hosiery

OF DESIRABLE QUALITIES, AT WORTH WHILE SAVINGS.

Fine Lisle Thread Stockings, black or white, a very serviceable quality, pair 32c

Pure Thread Silk Stockings, black, white, champagne, ivory, brown, tan and grey, pair 69c

Pure Thread Silk Stockings, in black, white and colors, pair \$1.10

SPECIALS

(Second Floor)

Night Gowns

of crepe de Chine and feather-weight satin; unusual value,
at \$3.45

Envelope Chemises

of crepe de Chine and feather-weight satin,
at \$1.95

Children's Dresses

hand embroidered; unusual value at
\$1.25

An Exceptional Sale

Misses' Fashionable Suits

Monday, at the decisively reduced prices of

\$22.50 and 30.00

Heretofore from \$32.50 to 65.00

These Suits have been selected from our regular stock and offer some of the season's smartest styles, faultlessly tailored in gabardines, Poret twills, velour and shepherd checks, also superior quality serges, with modish flare and belted coats, and flare and plaited skirts; 14, 16 and 18 years.

Also an attractive display of

Misses' Braid Bound Suits at \$25.00

Exceptionally smart tailored effects of navy blue serge, with full flare coat and large hip pockets; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

SPECIALS

(Main Floor)

Ostrich Feather Boas

24 inches long; desirable shades; unusual value,
at \$2.85

Fibre Silk Sweaters

with sash or in belted models; popular colors,
at \$4.95

Taffeta Silk Parasols

in plain and shirred effects
at \$1.95 each